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NAPOLEON
VS
THE OLD & NEW WORLD
ORDERS



By: Mike King of TomatoBubble.com

"What is history, but fables agreed upon?"

- Napoleon Bonaparte

1769-1785: EARLY YEARS

Napoleone Bonaparte is born on August 15, 1769 to an aristocratic family from the Italian island of Corsica. He is raised Catholic, but will become a Deist in his adult life (*believer in God as The Creator*).

At the age of 10, he is enrolled in a religious school in France, where he adopts a French version of his Italian name. Hence forward, he will be known as Napoleon Bonaparte.

After distinguishing himself in mathematics, Napoleon is later admitted to an elite military academy in Paris, where he trains to become an artillery officer. Napoleon graduates, at the age of 16, in 1785.

Contrary to popular belief (*initiated by the British Press and later exploited by Jewish psychologist Alfred Adler in 1908*) Napoleon does not have "short man's inferiority complex". His adult height of 5' 7" is actually an average height for the early 1800's. He will select tall men as his bodyguards, which perhaps gives some the false impression that Napoleon is short in stature.

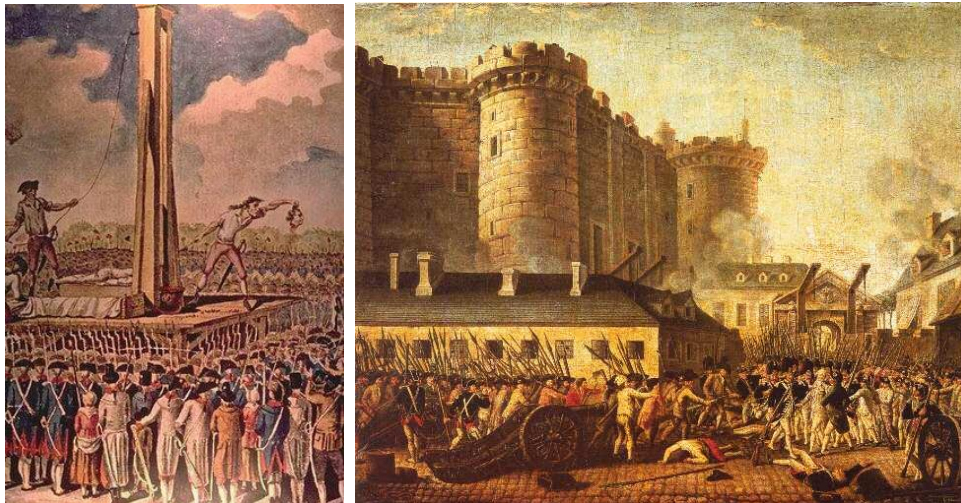


Teen age Napoleon demonstrated star quality.

1789-1795: THE 'JACOBIN' FRENCH REVOLUTION

Unlike the American Revolution, whose Deist and Christian leaders placed limits on government power, the atheistic radicals of the "spontaneous" French Revolution (*financed and organized by agents of Rothschild's International New World Order secret societies*) seek total power. Their rallying cries of "*Liberty, Fraternity, Equality*" are empty words that attract gullible mobs.

The Revolution leads to the rise of a mad, rabble-rousing killer named Maximillien Robespierre and the "Jacobins". From 1793-1794, the "Committee of Public Safety" operates as the dictatorship of France. A "Reign of Terror" is unleashed. King Louis XVI, Queen Marie Antoinette, and 40,000 others are executed, mostly by public guillotine. The Jacobin mobs ("Reds") also target priests, nuns, and the wealthy.



Left: The French Revolution spawned an orgy of violence and terror.

Right: The "Storming of the Bastille (prison) was about seizing arms, not freeing prisoners

1793-1794: NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES HIMSELF AS A MILITARY LEADER

Some of the European monarchies, led by Britain, wage war against Jacobin-Republican France. Napoleon, a French Nationalist, is appointed artillery commander of the Republican forces at the siege of Toulon, a

French city that has risen against the Republican government and is now occupied by British troops. Napoleon adopts a plan to capture a hill where Republican guns can dominate the city's harbor and force the British to evacuate. The assault on the position, during which Bonaparte is wounded in the thigh, leads to the capture of the city.

Napoleon is promoted to Brigadier General at the age of 24. Gaining the attention of the Committee of Public Safety, he is put in charge of the artillery of France's Army of Italy. Young Napoleon then devises a plan for attacking the Kingdom of Sardinia as part of France's campaign against the Allies. Carrying out Bonaparte's plan in April 1794, the French army stages a series of stunning advances.



Napoleon will be regarded as one of the greatest military geniuses in history.

1795: THE JACOBINS ARE OVERTHROWN; 'THE DIRECTORY' TAKES CONTROL

The Jacobins (***forerunners of the Communists***) are eventually displaced by more sensible, Republican elements of the revolution. Robespierre himself is then executed. The “Directory” will govern France from 1795-1799 as the worried monarchies of Europe (*led by Great Britain*), as well as the displaced Jacobin Reds, wage war against Republican France

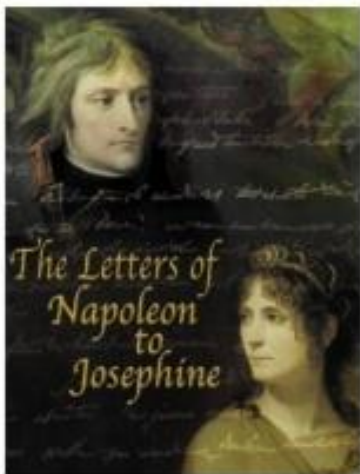


Robespierre gets a taste of his own medicine as the Directory takes control.

1796: NAPOLEON MARRIES JOSEPHINE

Napoleon marries Josephine de Beauharnais in 1796. He was 26, and she was a 32-year-old widow whose first husband had been executed during the Revolution. Josephine herself had been imprisoned by Robespierre and the Jacobins.

Though he will remarry to Austrian royalty in later years (for political reasons) Josephine will always remain the true love of Napoleon's life. He often sends her love letters while on his military campaigns.



The great warrior had a sensitive and cultured side.

1797: ITALIAN CAMPAIGN - NAPOLEON CAPTURES ROME / DEFIES THE DIRECTORY'S REQUEST TO DETHRONE THE POPE

Napoleon completes his successful Italian campaign, defeating Austrian, Sardinian, and Neapolitan forces before capturing Rome. His stature as a military genius and leader is such that he can defy the Directory's wishes to dethrone the Pope. Napoleon is by now a legend in the making, soon to be a political force in his own right.



Napoleon crosses the Alps.



Napoleon enters Rome.

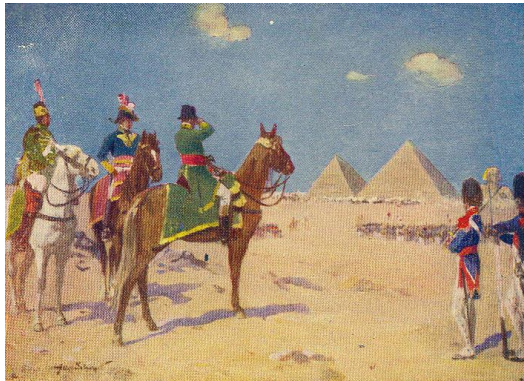
1798: THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION

The **French Campaign in Egypt and Syria** (1798–1801) is Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign to protect French trade, undermine Britain's access to India, and promote scientific enterprise in the region.

Napoleon approaches the Egyptians not as a conqueror, but as a liberator who respects their religion and culture. This position earns him solid support in Egypt and the admiration of Muhammad Ali, who later succeeds in declaring Egypt's independence from the Ottoman Turks.

An unusual aspect of the Egyptian military expedition is the inclusion of a large group of scientists and scholars. This deployment of intellectual

resources is an indication of Napoleon's devotion to higher learning. Much of what we know today about ancient Egypt is the result of this mission. The discoveries include the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics by way of "The Rosetta Stone."



Left: Napoleon at the pyramids.

Right: The Rosetta Stone was etched in hieroglyphics and Greek. The known Greek figures allowed the French to decipher the unknown Egyptian, and translate into modern languages.

1799: NAPOLEON STAGES A COUP IN PARIS - OVERTHROWS THE DIRECTORY

Napoleon the war hero returns to a divided Paris. With the help of allies in the French Senate, Napoleon stages a bloodless coup and is named First Consul. A plebiscite (popular vote) is held soon afterwards. Napoleon's ascension to First Consul is overwhelmingly approved by the French public.



Move over Directory. Napoleon Bonaparte is now the Boss!

1799-1815: THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

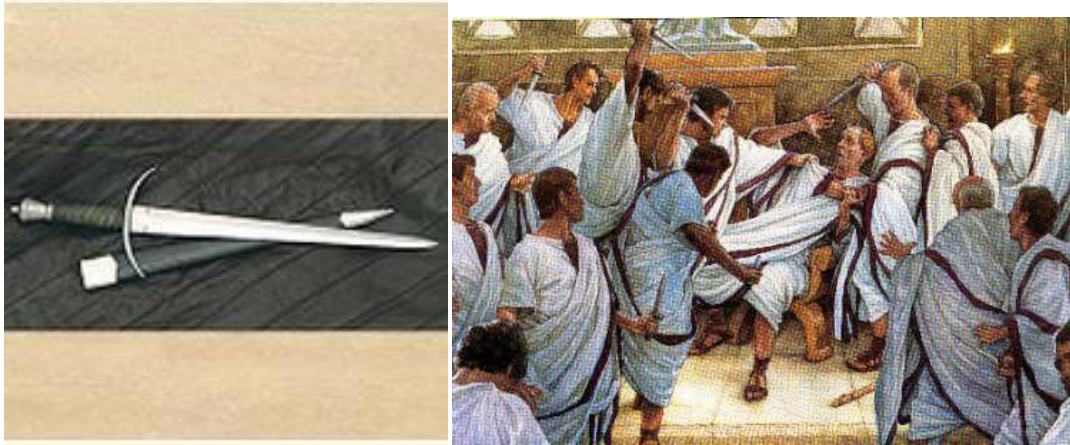
The Royal Families and Prime Ministers of Europe continue to wage a series of on and off "coalition wars" on post-revolutionary France. At varying times, Great Britain (*the chief instigator*), Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain and other minor Kingdoms unite in opposition to Republican France. The ensuing wars that follow are known as the Napoleonic Wars, although Napoleon didn't start these wars. He inherited them.



OCTOBER 1800: JACOBINS PLOT TO KILL NAPOLEON WITH DAGGERS

The Communist Jacobins (*working for their secret New World Order Rothschild bosses in London*) want their bloody dictatorship back. They openly call for the death of Napoleon. One leftist agitator, named Metge, publishes a pamphlet comparing Napoleon to Roman ruler Julius Caesar, who was killed by daggers wielded by Brutus and others. Metge openly calls for "*the birth of thousands of Bruti to stab the tyrant Bonaparte.*"

Indeed, one of the Jacobin plots which is foiled is the "Conspiration des poignards" (Conspiracy of the Daggers) in October 1800. The Jacobins plan to stab Napoleon, as Julius Caesar had been, as he arrives at the Paris Opera House. Informants are able to foil the assassination plot, but the Jacobins will again try to kill Napoleon.

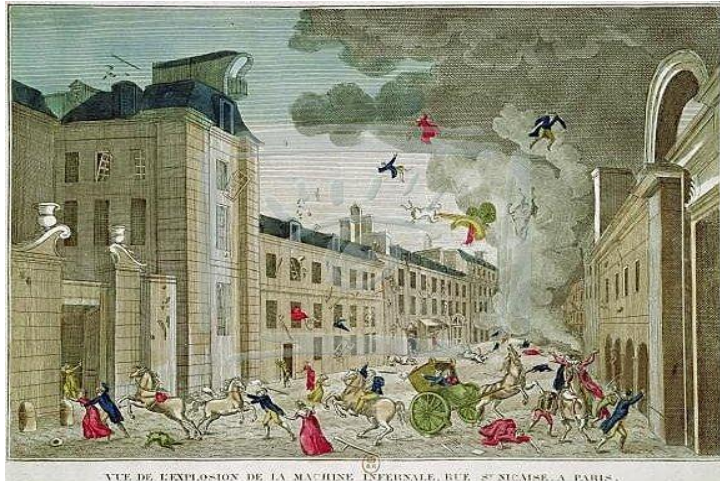


Jacobins plotted to stab Napoleon to death, just as Caesar had been by Brutus and others.

DECEMBER 1800: JACOBINS NEARLY BLOW UP NAPOLEON

Two months after the Dagger Plot is foiled, the Jacobins nearly succeed in blowing up Napoleon's carriage with a bomb (Plot of the Rue Saint-Nicaise or "The Infernal Machine"). Napoleon and Josephine (who faints) both survive the massive blast, but 10-12 innocent bystanders are killed, and dozens more injured or maimed.

Napoleon uses public outrage over the bombing to annihilate the last remnants of the violent Red Jacobins.



The mighty Communist bomb that nearly killed Napoleon was known as "The Infernal Machine"

1801: NAPOLEON MAKES PEACE WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

After years of persecution at the hands of atheistic Jacobin radicals, Napoleon moves to protect and preserve the Catholic Church. Raised Catholic, Napoleon is himself is a Deist (*belief in one God*) who retains a special fondness for the moral principles and ceremonies of the Church. Napoleon is also impressed by Islam, and believes that people of all faiths should have freedom of conscience.

The Concordat of 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII reaffirms the Roman Catholic Church as the majority church of France and restores its civil status. While the Concordat restores ties to the Papacy, the balance of church-state relations tilts firmly in Napoleon's favor.



The Concordat reassured French Catholics and improved relations with Rome.

MARCH 1802: THE TREATY OF AMIENS: PEACE WITH BRITAIN

The Treaty of Amiens ends hostilities between the French Republic and the United Kingdom. It is signed in the city of Amiens on March 25, 1802 and celebrated as the "Definitive Treaty of Peace" between France and Britain.



The Peace Treaty of Amiens. Was it just a British trick to buy time?

APRIL 1803: NAPOLEON SELLS THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY TO THE U.S.

Napoleon anticipates that Britain will again wage war against France. Napoleon needs money to finance France's war effort, **but he is opposed to borrowing from the Big Bankers**. Napoleon once wrote:

"When a government is dependent upon bankers for money, they and not the leaders of the government control the situation, since the hand that gives is above the hand that takes. Money has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency; their sole object is gain."

Instead of crawling to Rothschild and friends, Napoleon raises money by selling the massive Territory of Louisiana to the United States (**The Louisiana Purchase**). In so doing, he also closes a possible front in the western hemisphere from which Britain could wage war against French territory.



President Thomas Jefferson's deal was beneficial to both the U.S. and France.

MAY 1803: BRITAIN BREAKS THE PEACE

The Peace of Amiens lasts only one year and was the only period of extended peace during the 'Great French War' between 1793 and 1815. Britain does not evacuate Malta as promised. Instead, the British protest against Bonaparte's annexation of Piedmont and his Act of Mediation, which establishes a new Swiss Confederation, *though neither of these territories were covered by the treaty.*

These phony pretexts for starting a new war against Napoleon culminate in a declaration of war by Britain, and the reassembly of a yet another coalition against France.



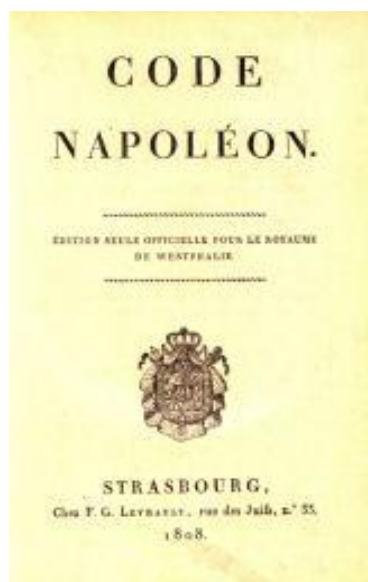
The Red Coats are coming!.....again.

1804: NAPOLEON ESTABLISHES THE NAPOLEONIC CODE

Napoleon's lasting reforms include higher education, a tax code, road systems and sewer systems. Napoleon's set of civil laws, the *Code Civil*—now known as the Napoleonic Code—is prepared by committees of legal experts. Napoleon participates actively in the sessions of the Council of State that revises the drafts. The Code forbids privileges based on birth, allows freedom of religion, and specifies that government jobs must go to the most qualified

Other codes are commissioned by Napoleon to codify criminal and commerce law. A Code of Criminal Instruction is also published, which enacts rules of due process.

The Code will be accepted throughout much of Europe and remain in force even after Napoleon's eventual defeat. It is a revolutionary idea that spurs the development of the middle class by extending the right to own property. Napoleon also reorganizes what had been the Holy Roman Empire, made up of more than a thousand entities, into a streamlined 40-state Confederation of the Rhine. This confederation will provide the basis for the German Confederation and the unification of Germany in 1871.



The Napoleonic Code sought to eliminate undeserved privileges and establish true justice.

DECEMBER, 1804: NAPOLEON IS CROWNED EMPEROR BY POPE PIUS VII

Napoleon, by a very wide margin, is elected "Emperor of the French" in a November, 1804 plebiscite. He is crowned by Pope Pius VII as Napoleon I at Notre Dame Cathedral.

The story that Napoleon seized the crown out of the hands of the Pope during the ceremony, to avoid subjugating to the Pope's authority, is not accurate, as the coronation procedure had been agreed upon in advance.



1805: NAPOLEON DEFEATS AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA AT THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ

On the first anniversary of his coronation, Napoleon defeats Austria and Russia at Austerlitz. This ends the Third Coalition War against him. To commemorate the victory, Napoleon commissions the Arc de Triomphe.

Austria has to concede territory. The subsequent Peace of Pressburg leads to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and creation of the Confederation of the Rhine with Napoleon named as its *Protector*.

Napoleon would go on to say, "*The battle of Austerlitz is the finest of all I have fought.*"

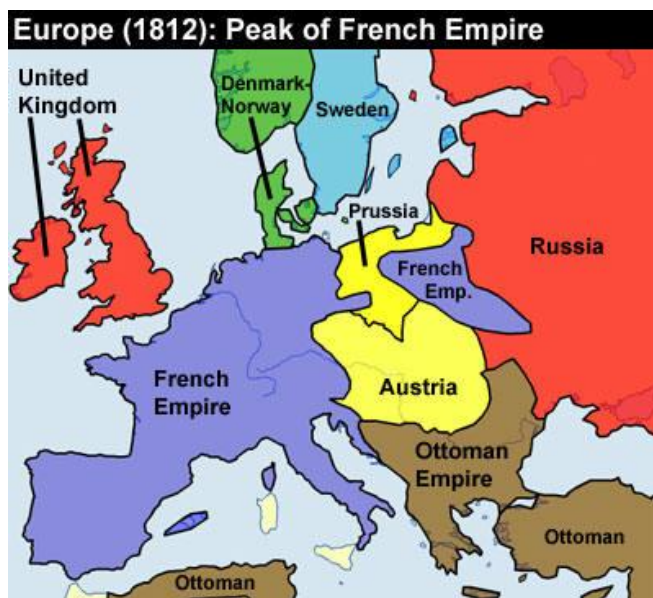


Left: Austerlitz, Napoleon's greatest victory.

Right: The world famous Arc de Triomphe in Paris (Arch of Triumph) commemorates Austerlitz.

1805-1808: FRANCE BECOMES EUROPE'S LEADING POWER

After a long string of stunning victories, France establishes itself as the leading continental power of Europe and builds many alliances of its own. The prideful British imperialists, and their influential Rothschild partners / backers, will never accept this situation. **It is they, *not Napoleon*, who wish to continue the "Napoleonic" wars until Napoleon is destroyed.**



1807: RUSSIA'S CZAR AND NAPOLEON MAKE PEACE

In 1805 and 1807 Russia suffers major losses in battles with Napoleon's armies. Napoleon's forces, though victorious, are weary from fighting and unable to pursue the Russian armies further. Finally, Czar Alexander I makes peace with Napoleon with the Treaty of Tilsit (1807). The Russian ruler accepts France's continental position, and vows support of Napoleon. For his part, Napoleon believes Alexander has extended him a hand of friendship.



Bad news for Britain: Alexander and Napoleon make peace.

1800's: NAPOLEON WANTS TO ASSIMILATE THE JEWS

Napoleon is very tolerant towards the Jews. As a result, he has won the respect of many of them. But he had his motives. Historian Rabbi Berel Wein reveals that Napoleon was primarily interested in seeing the Jews assimilate, rather than prosper as a community:

"Napoleon's outward tolerance and fairness toward Jews was actually based upon his grand plan to have them disappear entirely by means of total assimilation, intermarriage, and conversion."

This attitude can be seen from a letter Napoleon wrote in November 1806,

"It is necessary to reduce, if not destroy, the tendency of Jewish people to practice a very great number of activities that are harmful to civilization and to public order in society in all the countries of the world. It is necessary to stop the harm by preventing it; to prevent it, it is necessary to change the Jews. ... Once part of their youth will take its place in our armies, they will cease to have Jewish interests and sentiments; their interests and sentiments will be French."

Again, privately, in an 1808 letter to his brother Jerome, Napoleon makes his assimilation plans clear:

"I have undertaken to reform the Jews, but I have not endeavored to draw more of them into my realm. Far from that, I have avoided doing anything which could show any esteem for the most despicable of mankind."



Napoleon's outreach to the Jews was intended to eventually assimilate them as Frenchmen.

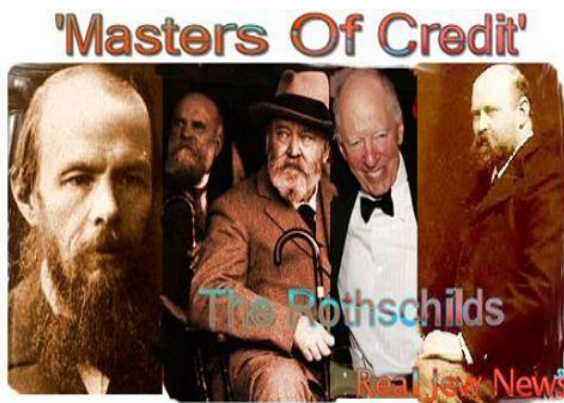
1808: NAPOLEON CANCELS DEBTS OWED TO JEWISH BANKERS

In response to complaints about Jewish money lenders, Napoleon had, in 1806, suspended all debts owed to them. In 1808, he goes a step further and issues a decree that the money lenders refer to as "[The Infamous Decree.](#)"

Napoleon wants the Jews to move away from their traditional money lending practices and become farmers and craftsmen instead. His decree severely restricts the practice of lending, and annuls all debts owed by married women, minors, and soldiers. Any loan that had an interest rate exceeding 10 percent is also annulled.

Napoleon's religious tolerance is admired by many of the Jews. But his efforts to regulate usury upset the Jewish money lenders and seals his fate. That is why, to this day, they refer to Napoleon's decree as "The *Infamous Decree.*"

Led by Nathan in Britain, the five Rothschild Brothers of Europe (based in Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, and France) are determined to destroy Napoleon before his anti-debt monetary philosophy can take hold in Europe.



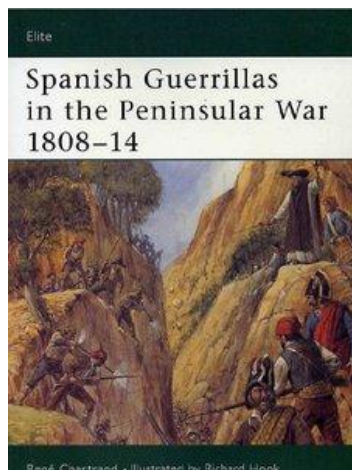
The 5 Brothers of the House of Rothschild

Their descendants are still in operation!

1808 -1814: THE PENINSULAR WARS, FRANCE vs SPAIN, BRITAIN & PORTUGAL

British international intrigue draws Spain into war against its former French ally. The years of fighting in Spain take a heavy burden on France's Grande Armée. While the French win battle after battle, their communications and supply lines are severely tested. French units are isolated, harassed, and slowly bled to death by guerilla fighters.

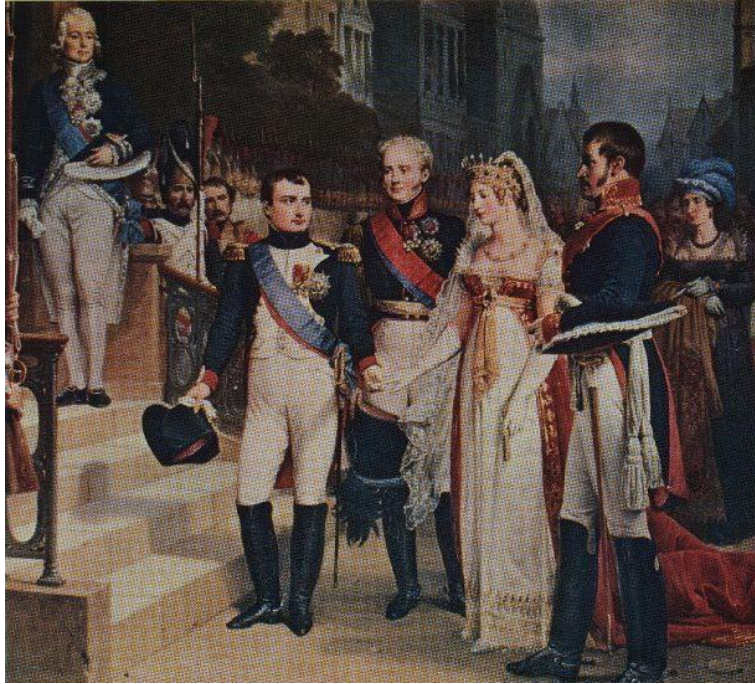
The Spanish armies are repeatedly beaten, but time and again they regroup and hound the French. This drain on French resources leads Napoleon to call the conflict, "the Spanish Ulcer".



Spanish Guerrillas take a heavy toll on French forces.

APRIL 1810: NAPOLEON MARRIES AUSTRIAN PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE

Mainly for political reasons, and also because Josephine could not bear Napoleon an heir, Napoleon divorces, and then remarries to an Austrian Princess. However, his heart will always belong to Josephine.

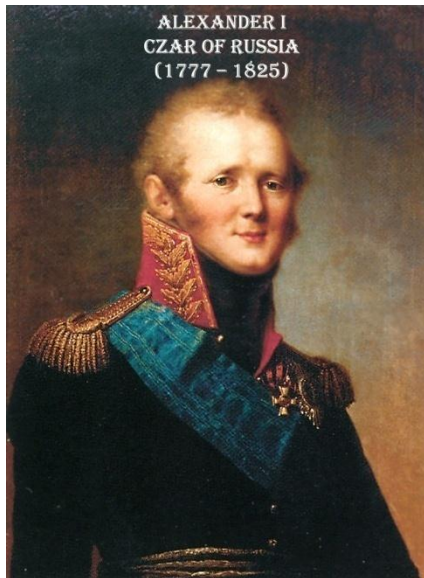


Marie Louise gives Napoleon an heir.

1811: BRITISH AND INTERNAL INTRIGUE CAUSE RUSSIA TO BREAK OFF ITS ALLIANCE WITH NAPOLEON

Napoleon and Czar Alexander I of Russia now enjoy friendly relations. By 1811, however, tensions increase as Alexander comes under pressure from some within the Russian nobility to break off the alliance with France. Fearing another two front war, Napoleon threatens serious consequences if Russia forms an alliance with Britain.

By 1812, advisers (*intriguers*) to Alexander suggest the possibility of an invasion of the French Empire and the recapture of Poland (*now an ally of France*). On receipt of intelligence reports on Russia's war preparations, Napoleon prepares for a preemptive offensive campaign against Russia. The invasion begins on June 23, 1812.



Court intriguers persuaded Alexander to break off his alliance with Napoleon and join up with Rothschild-Britain instead.

1812: NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA PROVES COSTLY

The Russians avoid Napoleon's objective of a decisive engagement and instead retreat deeper into Russia. A brief attempt at resistance is made at Smolensk in August, but the Russians are defeated in a series of battles. Napoleon resumes his advance.

Owing to the Russian army's scorched earth tactics, the French find it hard to forage food for themselves and their horses. The Russians eventually offer battle outside Moscow. The Battle of Borodino results in about 44,000 Russian and 35,000 French dead, wounded or captured.

Although the French win, the Russian army has withstood the major battle Napoleon had hoped would be decisive. Napoleon's own account: *"The most terrible of all my battles was the one before Moscow. The French showed themselves to be worthy of victory, but the Russians showed themselves worthy of being invincible."*



The retreat from Russia proves disastrous for Napoleon.

SEPTEMBER, 1812: RUSSIANS BURN MOSCOW; NAPOLEON'S ARMY GOES HUNGRY

The Russian army retreats past Moscow. Napoleon enters the city, assuming its fall will end the war and Alexander will negotiate peace. However, rather than capitulate, the Russians, who had already burned much of the surrounding countryside, burn down the City of Moscow. Napoleon's army is left shelterless and hungry. After a month, concerned about loss of control back in France, Napoleon and his army retreat.

The French suffer greatly during the course of a ruinous retreat, including from the harshness of the Russian Winter, and the guerilla tactics of Russian fighters. The 'Armée' had begun as over 400,000 frontline troops, but in the end fewer than 40,000 make it back to France in November 1812.



The Russians burned down Moscow.

1812-1814: ROTHSCILD ARMY vs NAPOLEON'S ARMY

From his base in London's financial district, ("The City") **Nathan Rothschild** single handedly continues to finance Britain's war to defeat Napoleon. Shipments of gold to the European continent fund the Duke of Wellington's armies and also those of Britain's allies, Prussia and Austria. The Rothschild brothers co-ordinate their activities across the continent, and develop a network of agents, shippers, and couriers to transport gold across war-torn Europe. Were it not for Rothschild's limitless fortune, the Allies would surely have had to make peace with Napoleon by now.



Left: The Duke of Wellington - Bought and paid for by Rothschild

Center: 1934 Hollywood Film: 'The House of Rothschild' - sympathetically depicts Nathan Rothschild (and his brothers) funding the war against Napoleon, as Allied European statesmen 'kiss his ass!'

Right: The Rothschild Family Palace in Britain. (one of many)

1813: NAPOLEON SCORES MORE VICTORIES, BUT HIS FORCES ARE BEING DEPLETED

There is a lull in fighting over the winter of 1812–13 as both the Russians and the French rebuild their forces. Napoleon is then able to field 350,000 troops. Emboldened by France's loss in Russia, Prussia joins with Austria, Sweden, Russia, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal in a new coalition. Napoleon assumes command in Germany and inflicts a series of defeats on the Coalition, culminating in the Battle of Dresden in August 1813.

Despite these stunning successes against multiple armies, the losses continue to mount against Napoleon. The French army is eventually pinned down by a force twice its size and at the Battle of Leipzig. This is by far the largest battle of the Napoleonic Wars and cost more than 90,000 casualties in total.



The Battle of Leipzig was the first time Napoleon was defeated in battle.

SPRING 1814: PARIS IS CAPTURED, NAPOLEON FORCED TO ABDICATE

Napoleon withdraws back into France, his army reduced to 70,000 soldiers and 40,000 stragglers, against more than three times as many Allied troops. The French are surrounded as British armies press from the south, and other Coalition forces position to attack from the German states. Paris is captured by the Coalition in March 1814.

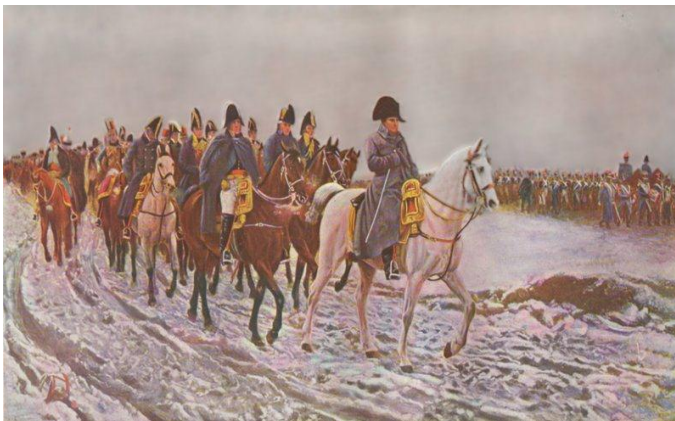
On April 2, 1814, the French Senate declares Napoleon deposed. When Napoleon learns that Paris has surrendered, he proposes that the army march on the capital. His Marshals mutiny. They confront Napoleon and force him to announce his unconditional abdication only two days later.



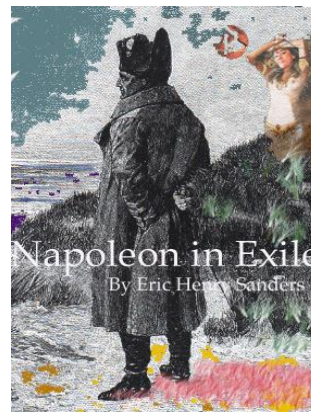
"Sorry Boss. But you have to step down."

APRIL 1814: NAPOLEON IS EXILED TO ELBA

The combination of Rothschild endless money, cunning British intrigue, limitless allied manpower, 'the Spanish Ulcer', and the disastrous Russian winter retreat were all just too much for the French to overcome. After Napoleon's abdication, King Louis XVIII is installed as ruler of France. Napoleon is exiled to the island of Elba off the Italian coast, where he is given authority over the island's 12,000 inhabitants.



The Russian winter was Napoleon's downfall.



While in exile, Napoleon plans his next move.

FEBRUARY 1815: THE LEGEND CONTINUES. NAPOLEON ESCAPES FROM EXILE!

Separated from his wife and sons, and aware of rumors that he might be shipped to a remote island in the middle of the Atlantic, Napoleon stuns Europe by escaping from Elba, with a handful of supporters and soldiers, in February of 1815. Upon landing on the French mainland, a regiment of French soldiers, under orders to arrest him, confronts their former Emperor. Napoleon approaches the regiment alone, dismounts his horse and shouts,

"Here I am. Kill your Emperor, if you wish."

The soldiers respond with, *"Long Live the Emperor!"* and march with Napoleon to Paris!

King Louis XVIII flees. Napoleon quickly raises another army. He will once again confront the Rothschild funded British and Prussians at the decisive **Battle of Waterloo** in Belgium.



He's back!

Defying orders to arrest Napoleon, the troops join him instead!

JUNE 1815: THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Again financed by The House of Rothschild, The British, led by the Duke of Wellington, and the Prussians, led by Gebhard von Blucher, amass their armies near the north-eastern border of France. **Napoleon is forced to preemptively attack France's enemies before they can unleash a massive, coordinated invasion of France**, along with other members of this latest Allied coalition.

The **Battle of Waterloo** is fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815, near Waterloo in present-day Belgium. The French army nearly wins the great battle. It is only the late arrival of Prussian reinforcements that suddenly tilts the battle against the French.

The defeat at Waterloo marks the end of Napoleon's Hundred Days return from exile, and ends his rule as Emperor once and for all. The very word "Waterloo" has since been synonymous with one's final defeat.



Napoleon's strategy to divide the British and Prussian armies, and then destroy them separately, almost worked.

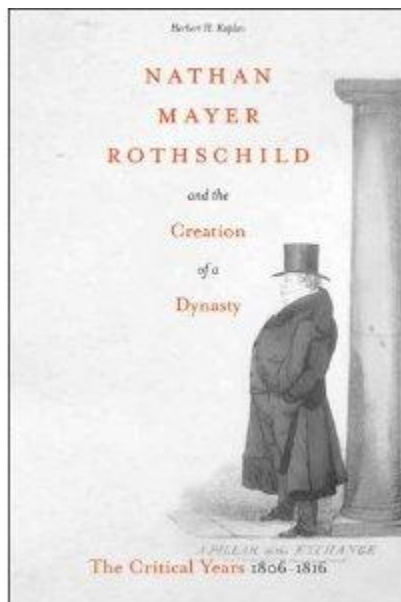
JUNE 1815: ROTHSCILD CAPITALIZES UPON THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

The Rothschild Brothers utilize courier pigeons to rapidly communicate amongst themselves and their agents. The network provides Nathan Rothschild with political and financial information ahead of his peers, giving him an advantage in the financial markets. After the final defeat of

Napoleon at Waterloo, Rothschild receives word of the battle's outcome long before anyone else.

Rothschild will use the "insider information" of Wellington's victory to become Britain's supreme master. He orders his brokers to sell off his holdings. Other brokers assume that Rothschild has therefore learned that Britain has lost at Waterloo. A panic sell-off drives the market down to historic lows. **Rothschild then buys up the devalued market at bargain prices.**

When the public learns of Britain's *victory* over Napoleon, the stocks skyrocket to new heights! **Nathan Rothschild multiplies his already massive fortune by as many as 20 times!**



Left: Rothschild at his pillar as he buys up Britain.

Right: Descendant Jacob (r) hosts Warren Buffett & Governor Schwarzenegger.

1815: NAPOLEON IS AGAIN EXILED, AND PROBABLY MURDERED

After the final defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon is exiled to the island of St. Helena, 1000 miles off the coast of West Africa. Rumors of his return will continue to occasionally circulate throughout Europe. Napoleon is neglected by his British captors, and will finally die in 1821, at age 51, from what appears to be arsenic poisoning.



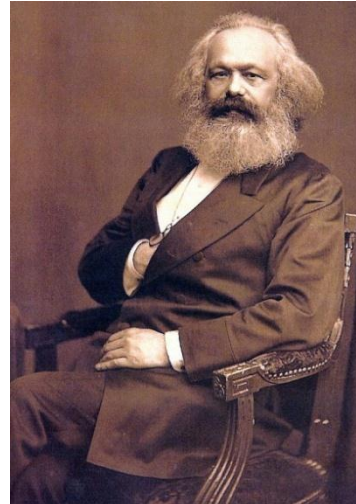
Napoleon dies.



His coffin is still on display in Paris.

1815-1848: ROTHSCHILD'S REDS EXPLOIT POST NAPOLEONIC EUROPE

In the political vacuum left by Napoleon's removal, Rothschild's Communist subversive groups grow and spread throughout the European continent, "spontaneously" erupting during the 'European Spring' of 1848. In that same year, Karl Marx publishes "The Communist Manifesto". Marx himself was distantly related to the Rothschilds, through marriage.



1848 "Springtime of the Peoples"

Karl Marx

By destroying Napoleon and buying up Great Britain at the same time, The Rothschild Family was able to unleash its New World Order gang to subvert Europe. The "spontaneous" Red Revolutions of 1848 permanently weakened Europe's political structure's, setting the stage for the disastrous wars and revolutions of the coming centuries.

WHAT IF? A FINAL THOUGHT

Had Napoleon succeeded in ruling France and influencing European affairs, Rothschild's New World Order Communism would have been killed in its infancy. So too would the plague of Jewish money lending, which still enslaves Europe and America.

What tragic irony that the British, Prussians, Austrians, and Russians who allied against Napoleon, would one day all see their own nations externally conquered or internally subverted by the very same Rothschild NWO / Reds who financed the endless wars against Napoleon.

Napoleon had "the stuff of legend" running through his veins. It would be more than 100 years before Europe, and the world, would again see another like him. (Read ["The Bad War"](#))



Napoleon & Hitler: Amazing similarities

1940: Hitler visits Napoleon

THE END